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PCB LEADER CARLOS SORIA ON RESISTANCE AT HOME

PA130450 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jan 81

["Interviews" program with Carlos Soria, member of the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] How long were you imprisoned in Bolivia?

[Answer] About 4 months, 3 of which were spent in a concentration camp in Puerto Cavinas, a military base in my country, along with (?about 50 other) companeros.

[Question] Did you recently leave along with [words indistinct] political prisoners for various parts of the world?

[Answer] Obviously, the dictatorship in its effort to consolidate itself, to sort of touch up its face, has tried to find a different image. This must be coupled with the fact that resistance has not been smashed in my country. Workers, notably the miners, have a combative attitude and the principal political leaders are organizing the resistance in the country. The Catholic Church and similar other entities demanded and pressured for our release. A large solidarity movement has also existed throughout the world for the defense of the lives of the prison inmates, especially those who like Simon Reyes were brutally tortured by the Argentine and Bolivian paid assassins. This has led the dictatorship, in its plan to disguise its real characteristics, to release some of the prisoners and many or most of them have been thrown out of the country. That was my case and so, along with other political and trade union leaders [words indistinct].

[Question] How are Bolivian revolutionaries organized and how are they struggling now?

[Answer] I think first it has to be mentioned that the people's resistance has not been put down in my country. In fact, we have experienced near defeat [words indistinct] but the balance of forces resulting from the previous stage still holds. It is being consolidated and enhanced; that is, the instruments formed by the people such as the People's Democratic Union and the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy are still valid in the stage we are going through now. Workers, who are the most combative sector and the real bulwark of the Bolivian people's struggle, especially the miners, have already taken a number of important actions in the first stage which show what I am saying. Therefore, we are intent on consolidating these struggle instruments. Furthermore, a natural mainstream of unity has been generated in various action fronts, particularly in the union field in which, during the election of the miners federation which is the pillar of the Bolivian Labor Federation, underground resistance cells have been formed. This has been reflected in the mass actions taken to resist and repel the constant acts of aggression and the constant violations of the trade union freedoms and labor rights. Let us say that this is the way the Bolivian people are organizing their resistance. We are also convinced that, depending on the development of the contradictions that arise during the struggle within the framework of unity and depending on the degree of unity of the forces, our people will also be able to confront the dictatorship on all grounds. This means that the people's organizations, the workers and the mass of the people are also becoming increasingly more aware of the need to be psychologically and organizationally ready to struggle on a higher plane.

TRADE CONCESSIONS UNDER ALADI RENEGOTIATED

PY152203 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] In compliance with the 1980 Montevideo Treaty establishing the Latin American Integration Association [ALADI], the Bolivian delegation has renegotiated the commercial preferences which our country and the other member countries of the Latin American Free Trade Association [LAFTA] reciprocally granted each other and which should now be adjusted and incorporated into the new integration system established within the framework of the ALADI.

The transition period during which LAFTA will be turned into ALADI calls for the renegotiation of the concessions the member countries granted each other which were included in the national lists, the lists of nonextensive advantages and the LAFTA complementarity agreements. The aim of the renegotiation is the incorportation of those concessions into the new mechanism established by ALADI. To this end it was agreed that the member countries sign bilateral agreements of a limited scope by renegotiating the preferential customs tariffs which the contracting parties reciprocally granted each other for a number of products.

Pursuant to our country's objective to promote the diversification of our exports, the Bolivian delegation signed the respective limited-scope agreements with the representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay during the last special LAFTA meeting on 15 December 1980.

The agreements are being analyzed internally for presentation to the members of the permanent joint institutional group comprised of representatives of the appropriate ministries and private enterprises in order to contiinue the task of improving these trade instruments, which will be revised and ratified during the next special LAFTA conference scheduled for 30 April 1981.

The trade agreements which are being renegotiated refer especially to customs tariff preferences which the countries granted each other within the LAFTA framework. These agreements add some new products to the national lists and exclude the preferences which the Andean countries had granted the other LAFTA member countries for marginal products or for those listed in sectorial industrial development programs for production within the subregion, as well as the list of products reserved for production in Bolivia and Ecuador.

Several other products still pending in the negotiations and agreements signed between the Bolivian delegation and the remaining countries may be included during the negotiations which will end at the next and last special LAFTA meeting on 30 April.

BRIEFS

YPFB GENERAL MANAGER--Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Lider Sossa Salazar yesterday swore in Air Force Lt Gen (Otto Lopez Murillo) as the new general manager of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB), replacing Col Oscar Villa Uriosti. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Jan 81 PY]

JORNAL DO BRASIL ANALYZES HAIG'S SENATE STATEMENTS

PY150251 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jan 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Points of Reference"]

[Text] In hearings at the U.S. Senate, which is vested with the responsibility for confirming his appointment as secretary of state of the Reagan government, Gen Alexander Haig set forth the principles which will guide the foreign policy of the Republican administration. Some of those principles--couched in sober realism--refer specifically to Washington relations with other countries in the American continent.

General Haig had no difficulty in classifying as a mistake the Carter government policy on nuclear nonproliferation, especially in regard to the nuclear agreements between Bonn and Brasilia. The facts demonstrated that policy was "fraught with good intentions but lacking in realism": Brazil and the FRG went ahead with the agreements and the roof did not fall on them--not even a few roof tiles.

In that particular case, the United States did not have to confront the risk of a "rigid policy" because Brazil and the FRG are, after all, trustworthy partners of the Western community. But the measure adopted by Washington of simply suspending the export of U.S.-made components for the nuclear programs of countries which are reluctant to accept international inspection might not prevent--as Haig fears--the purchase of such components from less scrupulous sellers. Thus the nonproliferation policy becomes nothing but a pious posture.

The nuclear question lends itself (as it has already) to a comprehensive analysis of the inconsistencies of a diplomacy that failed to take root and is now being replaced by the incoming Republican administration. As Haig recognized, the objectives were lofty and the concern with nonproliferation should not just be set aside. Nonproliferation should not be allowed to blind the whole political vision. Entangled in general considerations, the Carter government failed to realize--as the probable secretary of state of the Reagan government so clearly does--the importance of regional equilibrium in the area of nuclear development. This quest for regional equilibrium drives a country like Brazil not to fall behind what Argentina is doing, just as India and Pakistan and Israel and the Arab countries try to stay in step with each other.

Realism also shuns such vague terms as Third World, which end up by bundling together "Brazil, Libya, Cuba and Kuwait."

Such simplifications always hindered the coordination of the post-World War II U.S. diplomacy, when the United States should have finally assumed its role as a great power. With such simplifications, the Third World was invariably thought of as the grand arena where the inevitable clash between the Free World and the communist world had to take place, with no alternative.

The confrontation between the U.S. and Soviet might was one of the issues in the campaign of Ronald Reagan. Apart from the fact that electoral campaigns have their own rules, the recognition of that confrontation by the new Republican administration does not imply a compromise with diplomatic incompetence.

President Carter had a vision of the world that can be described as an open vision, but toward the end of his mandate that vision was no closer to reality than at the beginning. The United States did not make more friends and doubts were cast on its positions by its own friends--and finally by the American electorate.

PRESTES EXPECTS ARMED FORCES HELP IN REVOLUTION

PY160145 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 14 Jan 81 p 4

[Excerpts] Porto Alegre--Luis Carlos Prestes, former secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], has stated that regardless of how the government and the armed forces intensify the anticommunist campaign, the crisis of capitalism will be aggravated so much that "elements arising from the petit bourgeoisie" which make up the armed forces cadres will end up forgetting the anticommunist campaign "and will participate in the revolutionary fight along with the working class and the Brazilian people."

Then he was asked how he views the remarks made by Jarbas Passarinho, government leader in the senate, that the 1935 communist movement has "vaccinated" the army against communism; I respect Mr Passarinho's opinion, although I disagree with it, he stated. What is growing throughout the world is socialism. Capitalism is on the wane within an increasingly economic, social, political, moral, ideological and philosophical crisis. A world socialist system was formed after World War II. Before that, there was only one socialist country; now there are several in Europe. And colonies such as Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia are breaking with capitalism and marching toward socialism.

It is, then, natural that the dominating classes will try to train their army against communism, he added. But it happens that the Brazilian Armed Forces cadres are of petit-bourgois origin; they come from the poorer bourgeoisie. And these petit-bourgeois elements, which are not yet corrupted within the armed forces, the youngest ones, when they feel the need for their parents, their friends, their brothers-in-law, their brothers, who are of the same social class, the objective factor will prevail over the subjective. Then they will forget the anticommunist campaign and will participate in the revolutionary fight along with the working class and the Brazilian people.

Asked whether he was for or against the armed struggle for popular liberation, Prestes stated: "I am neither for nor against it, because it is not the party leadership which will decide on the chosen manner to fight, but the party rank and file. We communists will support the masses if they feel that armed struggle is necessary. But it is possible, within the conditions of the world today, to arrive at socialism without civil war. And the peaceful method is preferred by the proletariat."

Prestes also expressed enthusiasm with the position which the Brazilian church, "the most advanced in the world," has been adopting, and stressed that several communist opinions are in agreement with those expressed by Fortaleza Archbishop Dom Aloisio Lorscheider.

He said that there is no "formal alliance" between the church and the PCB, "but a unity of action, because we fight for the same objectives. The church fights for democratic freedoms, wants the people to participate directly in politics and is against the torture and murder of political prisoners, so are we. For example, 10 members of the PCB Central Committee, such as Davi Costa, are missing. Their widows want to know what happened to their husbands, to the fathers of their children, if they have been killed, they should tell us and reveal where their bodies are."

STATE COUNCIL MEMBER FAVORS POLITICAL DIALOGUE

PY151753 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Julio Espinola, member of the Council of State, said that it will be necessary to have a dialogue with political parties in order to continue with the opening process, a process which has not stopped.

Julio Espinola was interviewed for El Espectador by Radio Arroyense in the La Paloma resort area. Espinola also said that 1981 is a year for trust and patience. He said: We must trust in the unyielding will and purpose of the armed forces in giving back Uruguay its demoratic institutions. Espinola first referred to the Council of State, saying:

[Begin recording] [Espinola] We put all our hopes in a work we believed essential: the preparation of the draft constitution for a plebiscite. This took a great part of our time and effort.

[Question] Is it not true that 1981 will be a year of intense legislative activity?

[Answer] Apart from the technical aspect of the legislative work itself, I would say that 1981 is a year which could be defined with the slogan "trust and patience." This slogan can really help the legislative work; it can also have a more extensive meaning, that is, [words indistinct] it has to do with legislative and not political activity.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We must trust the unyielding objectives of the armed forces in giving back Uruguay its democratic institutions [words indistinct]

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] It takes time to organize it. There is no need for hastiness after all the efforts made to submit the draft constitution to a plebiscite, an effort which provided an immediate solution to the political situation. [end recording]

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RESIGNS; REPLACEMENT NAMED

PY131658 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Agriculture and Fishing Minister Juar Jose Cassou resigned yesterday. This announcement was made at government house at noon today. It was also learned that Agricultural Engineer (Feliz Udillaga), a well-known professional in the agricultural field, will replace Cassou.

The new agricultural and fishing minister will be installed by President Aparicio Mendez at government house during a simple ceremony at 1100 next Thursday. The reasons for Cassou's resignation was not revealed. The current under secretary, (Fidel Larreburges), has also resigned, therefore the new minister will have to name a new under secretary.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN TRADE MISSION--A Hungarian trade mission is visiting Uruguay. The mission has visited 16 companies from which it has purchased products worth $400,000. The Hungarians are mostly interested in buying leather and yard goods. They have offered cranes, buses, ambulances and hospital equipment. Uruguay will set up an exhibit of Uruguayan products in Budapest next February.

[Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Jan 81 PY]

GDR WEEKLY INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT LOPEZ PORTILLO

AU151315 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 2/1981 pp 14,15

[Kurt Kaiser, Ingrid Saybold interview with Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United Mexican States--in December 1980 at his residence in Los Pinos, Mexico]

[Text] Question: For decades, Mexico's foreign policy has enjoyed great prestige throughout the world. What are the essential points of this policy? In this context, we are particularly interested in Mexico's position vis-a-vis the socialist states, Latin America and the United States. What attitude does your government adopt toward the problems--discussed worldwide--of disarmament and the consolidation of peace?

President Lopez Portillo: Our international policy is based on principles which the republic laid down de facto at its founding, and which it has pursued unchanged ever since. These imply that we fashion our relations with all countries identically--regardless of their ideology. This is why there are no differences concerning the socialist countries, Latin America or the United States. In all cases we stick to our traditional policy, which comprises recognition of the principles of the sovereignty of peoples, noninterference in internal affairs and our aspirations to the peaceful solution of conflicts. All this is part and parcel of our traditional principles, and enables us to adopt an attitude that is consistent with the entire history of our people as an independent nation.

Recently, since the term of President Echeverria, we have realized that the mere declaration and endorsement of these principles are inadequate to solve the problems of underdevelopment. This is why at the pertinent international forums Mexico has endorsed establishing an international economic system based on equal duties and rights, and has proposed a strategy involving a world energy plan to finalize these principles.

From what I have said, it follows that our position in requesting a peaceful solution to all differences is constant and steady, and that therefore our struggle at all pertinent forums is aimed at disarmament, and that we support all proposals in this respect--we have even submitted some that have been successful.

Question: How can Mexico's position toward El Salvador be outlined in this context?

President Lopez Portillo: The principle of noninterference in internal affairs for us also applies to El Salvador. We adhere to the recommendation that conflicts should be settled peacefully, and are of the opinion that no country has the right to interfere in internal affairs. It is up to the Salvadorans themselves to decide on their problems in agreement with their own principles. One thing is fundamental, however, and that is the principle of sovereign self-determination. This is the position that we adopt vis-a-vis El Salvador, just as we did with respect to Nicaragua or Cuba, as we have done with respect to Mexico, or as we would do with respect to German problems or U.S. problems.

Question: The international press writes a great deal about Mexico's foreign policy and about the wealth of oil in your country. On what points do you place emphasis in your domestic policy, and what results has the political reform initiated by you yielded thus far?

President Lopez Portillo: As far as oil is concerned, this has been settled by the national energy plan which in turn is part of the Mexican overall development plan. We have scored substantial progress in this field. What we have to show in this respect has, in my opinion, already elicited general approval in the country. We regard oil as a pivot that makes us economically independent. This opens up possibilities in other fields of the world economy. We are very well aware of the fact that oil is not an end in itself, but can only be a vehicle to achieve a just and balanced development of our country.

Our aspired political reform is already effective. The National Congress was formed by delegates of all political parties, which represent different ideologies. It is now in its second term. The results and experiences obtained thus far are most positive. And even though we have said that political reform constitutes a constant process of renewal, we have amassed sufficient experience to perfect it. I believe that we have the appropriate opportunities to start with a clean slate, since the political reform became effective concurrently with an amnesty law, and to be able to organize our life together in accordance with these new principles.

Question: Mexico has become a great oil power within a few years. What strategy are you pursuing with your oil policy, and what place does the world energy plan proposed by you occupy in this?

President Lopez Portillo: As long as a world energy plan does not exist, our domestic and economic policy is primarily focused on our country's well-being. The role which oil plays in our development program is fundamental--as I stated earlier. The oil industry is part of a specific industrialization plan, whose implementation we have been satisfied with thus far. But we have also stated that we will not produce more oil than we need for our own development, because otherwise we would expose our economy to inflation by both inexpedient and unbalanced investments and by earning foreign currency revenue that we would not be able to digest.

But if the countries should decide to recognize worldwide responsibility in the energy field, Mexico would be ready to make those decisions that are consistent with the world consensus in order to switch from an energy stage which is essentially based on oil, to another stage with corresponding power alternatives.

This is comprised of planning and the transfer of technologies, and setting up funds for financing prospecting, research, distribution and consumption. We have given a specific example on a small scale, which we hope is stimulative and illustrative enough, when we bound ourselves by treaty with Venezuela to guarantee oil supplies to the Caribbean and Central America. In doing this, appropriate conditions for financing purchases are granted which make it possible to maintain funds for projects listed in the world energy plan. We regard this as reasonable, and hope that what is reasonable is also realistic.

Question: On the one hand, the oil output is being increased, and on the other, Mexico feels compelled to import large quantities of foodstuffs. What are the reasons for the low productivity of national agriculture?

President Lopez Portillo: Various reasons exist. Some result from the demographic structure; others are only coincidental and caused by circumstances and--we hope--are unique.

The plan for nutrition, which was one of the priorities of our regime--we had two priorities, one was energy and the other food--made good progress until last year when we experienced a thus far infrequent sequence of drought and frost in the country's agricultural center. As a result, we did not get the expected harvests. This is an effect caused by circumstances. In addition, our population increase was not accompanied by a corresponding increase in production and productivity.

In view of these conditions, we drafted a plan which we termed the Mexican Alimentary System, and it is in full operation already. This plan is a component of the general deveopment plan and comprises production and productivity, rational distribution, and the encouragement of certain consumer habits.

Currently, our population is very rapidly changing from a rural to a city population. The Mexican Alimentary System is yielding very good results: This year (1980) we expect unprecedented harvests. We also hope to continue this in the next few years, even though we must always consider the inclemency of the weather. A catastrophe such as we have experienced may repeat itself in a country which geographically must be classified as partly a desert zone. But we believe that we will have better support during such tribulations as a result of good organization in our work. We are importing grain and will continue to do so in the coming year (1981), chiefly to safeguard supplies and to forestall the risk of another calamity.

But we note in general that our country possesses the legal, social, economic and financial structures to achieve supplies of foodstuffs utilizing our own faculties.

Question: You have repeatedly criticized the unfair distribution of national wealth. What possibilities do you perceive for decisively changing this situation in the foreseeable future?

President Lopez Portillo: One of the targets of the general development plan, which is not merely a plan for economic but also for social development, is aimed at a solution of that problem. One must be aware of the fact that in a system such as ours, some criteria must be taken into consideration. I am referring here to respect for the rights of the individual, including private property, and for an economy which, even though it contains mixed forms of ownership, must be a market system economy. I am also referring to our freedom of exchange rates. It is only possible to achieve a redistribution of income via the wage and price policy, through tax measures and public spending, the application of the land reform laws, an increase in production and productivity, as well as a struggle against corruption in the state economic sector which involves more than one-half of our economy.

The sum total of the decisions which we can make in this respect, and which we have already made, enables us to assume that we will have achieved a maximum of full employment, and will eliminate by the end of this century the greatest injustice in this country: the absence of paid or well-paying work for many Mexicans. This is why we have decreed the right of work, because we have a fine labor law system. Our ability to create jobs as defined in a specific program shows us the way to correct this injustice.

Question: You recently invited GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker for an official visit to Mexico. What is your assessment of the current state of relations between the two countries, and what prospects do you perceive for them?

President Lopez Portillo: We regard the relations as potentially very plentiful, because they are based on a very old relationship, guaranteed by our economies supplementing each other, and the agreement on international principles endorsed by the two countries. In addition, we believe that personal contacts enrich the possibilities for relations, and that they make them more genuine and personal. All this makes this visit desireable as a means to consolidate our relations and expand them. They are relations between two countries that economically supplement one another, and that agree on the international principles of living together.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Grants Exclusive Interview

PA151426 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Mario Velasquez interview with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca at the Panamanian Foreign Ministry on 14 January--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, above and beyond the contents of the joint communique with Foreign Minister Ozores regarding the condemnation of the violation of human rights in El Salvador, could you tell us whether you and the Panamanian foreign minister discussed any effort that could be made by the two countries to find a method for bringing peace to that country?

[Answer] No, actually, we did not discuss any specific measure, any particular action for that purpose. We simply exchanged our assessments of the situation affecting the Salvadoran people.

[Question] Mr Minister, regarding the primary mission which I understand brought you to Panama, that is, to report on the mediation effort between Iraq and Iran, to what do you attribute the fact that, so far, your efforts have not produced any peace agreement in the war between the two countries which are both members of the nonaligned movement?

[Answer] The process that has led to the conflict between Iraq and Iran is undoubtedly very difficult and complicated. War is the ultimate measure, the ultimate resource. Once a war has begun, it is not at all possible to bring about a cease-fire and to start negotiations.

We have made a vigorous effort to try to reach those objectives and we trust that continued efforts by the movement of the nonaligned countries will bring us closer to those objectives. However, so far, the governments of Iraq and Iran have maintained positions that have prevented us from achieving an agreement, from achieving agreement on formulas that are acceptable to both.

The causes of that conflict, as we said at the beginning, are varied. We could repeat the positions of each side, but I believe that you are very familiar with them. What we consider most important is that, during our talks, we have reiterated that there is a need to continue those efforts and our common belief that the movement of nonaligned countries must try to contribute in every way to finding a peaceful political solution to that conflict.

[Question] Do you not think, Mr Minister, that the lack of results so far in the efforts being made by Cuba, as president of the movement of nonaligned countries, is due to some extent to the fact that the movement has lost some of its effect given the scope of the Persian Gulf conflict?

[Answer] I do not quite understand what you're getting at by that question. This is especially so if we believe that the movement of nonaligned countries, on the one hand, has considered that it is necessary to make every effort to prevent the war from continuing, to prevent the war from spreading to other states and to prevent the development of that conflict from making the intervention of the imperialists possible, so as to ensure that the continuation of the war does not have a negative effect on the developing countries. We believe that there is growing awareness, understanding of the negative effects of the continuation of the war. The movement of nonaligned countries has been making very active, constant and permanent efforts ever since the very beginning of hostilities.

[Question] Mr Minister, with regard to the nonaligned countries, I would like to ask you a question that has always bothered me as a newsman and as a person interested in international affairs. I would like you to explain how we can interpret not only Cuba's participation in the movement of nonaligned countries, but also its starring role in that movement, considering the obvious identification of the Cuban Government with the foreign policy of the USSR, which is precisely one of the leaders of the two blocs in which today's world is divided.

[Answer] Actually, I think it would not be proper or accurate to describe Cuba's foreign policy as being identified with another foreign policy. I believe that the main characteristic of our country's foreign policy is its independence.

Of course, our policy in many cases coincides with the foreign policy positions of other countries, among them, the USSR. However, what should be, has been and will continue to be the characteristic of our foreign policy positions is the independent nature of our positions. We are a socialist state. We are also a nonaligned country. We do not belong to any military alliance. We are also a Latin American country with a great commitment to Latin America and we exercise all those characteristics in each of the processes in which we participate.

[Question] Could you tell me, then, how you explain the fact that, taking into account Cuba's relationship with the Third World and its participation in the movement of nonaligned countries, the Cuban Government has supported, or at least has not condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, considering that the great majority of nonaligned and Third World countries have supported the UN condemnation of the invasion and the appeal to the USSR to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan?

[Answer] We do not believe that the way the question is formulated coincides with our opinion, our assessment of that situation. We believe that the situation in Southeast [as heard] Asia has been characterized by the complicated national and multinational situation that exists in various states in the region. There have been many confrontations and problems which have led the Afghan Government to request the presence of the Soviet troops in its territory.

We feel that this may or may not please other governments and they have the right to express their position on the matter. However, the position of other states, which have participated in active efforts against the Afghan Government for a long time, can in no way influence the position that we adopt.

What has been clear to us, and we have said so on every occasion on which it has been necessary, is that the events in Afghanistan were used by the U.S. Government and by the mechanisms at the service of imperialist propaganda, to further a great campaign against the USSR and the socialist countries. We have reiterated that in no way would we participate in this anti-Soviet chorus. We have also said--carefully noting on each occasion the data that corroborates our position--that the complication, the aggravation, the worsening of international tensions can in no way be attributed to the presence of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

[Question] Then do you believe, Mr Minister, that it would be a valid method for confronting internal political problems for a government to invite another power to occupy its country militarily in order to resolve the problem? This was the explanation given for Afghanistan and in the case of Czechoslovakia. For example, could it be considered valid for the present governments of Guatemala or El Salvador to invite some foreign nation to resolve their problems?

[Answer] It must be noted that a country that is attacked, a country that is experiencing aggression from abroad, a country that sees its forces' capacity to face up to that threat to be imperiled, may request--and in fact there are many cases in history when this has occurred--the cooperation and aid of countries with which it has relations or with which it has concluded treaties that make such action permissible.

The difference between cooperation to confront aggression from abroad and invasion or intervention is very great.

[Question] Mr Minister, regarding the imminent inauguration of Ronald Reagan as president of the United States, does the Cuban Government have any channels of communication with the new administration, with what is now called the transition team?

[Answer] Not to my knowledge.

[Question] Also regarding the new Reagan government, Mr Minister, it is well known that since that administration that will be inaugurated on Tuesday, there are some who wish to blame Cuba for all the problems of the region, basically the Central American and Caribbean area, for the situation of virtual civil war that exists in El Salvador, for the subversion and for the social unrest. There is a climate around Reagan that blames Cuba, or holds it responsible, for much of that problem. Considering these facts, and what Mr Reagan himself has said about Cuba, how do you foresee Cuban relations with the new U.S. Government?

[Answer] Political predictions are always dangerous. However, all the criteria available to us for calculating the steps that the Reagan government will take with regard to Cuba indicates to us that there will be no improvement in those relations of any kind.

We think that the situation that we have faced during the 22 years that followed the triumph of the revolution--the harassment and the interventions of all kinds, including military intervention by the United States--will continue to characterize those relations.

We are making an effort to continue developing our country, to guarantee the right to build a better life to our people, and of course, to defend ourselves from any threat of intervention of any kind from the U.S. Government.

[Question] Mr Minister, during your stay here in Panama, you met with President Royo and with General Torrijos. Have these conversations led to the establishment of any bases for expanding the relations between the two countries or an agreement on any program of cooperation between the two nations, for example in the economic, education or other areas?

[Answer] No. Our talks have been devoted basically to an exchange of opinions on the international situation, as is noted in the communique that we released to the press today.

We have also noted the advisability of expanding our relations of cooperation in various areas: In some cases through bilateral cooperation and in other cases through our mutual presence in regional organizations, such as the Latin American economic system or the Economic Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries, GEPLACEA, but in our talks we have not developed any specific aspect that we could mention at this point. We have noted the willingness and the readiness of both sides to continue expanding those relations that are beneficial to the two countries.

[Question] Mr Minister, I will now ask you a question that is outside of your duties as foreign minister, but which is part of those questions that are raised by the Cuban experience. It concerns productivity. How can you explain the fact that, after 22 years of Cuban revolution, there is still the problem of a scarcity of staples and rationing exists for the distribution of products?

[Answer] The answer must have several aspects. One, we are not a country that can naturally or normally choose its suppliers, the products that it wants to use, and so forth. We live in a country that has been subject, for over 20 years, to an economic blockade imposed by the United States. That is not a small problem. It is a serious problem that on occasion produced not only scarcities, but even caused the death of some sick people who lacked the medicines that came from U.S. laboratories. That is the first thing. The United States does not only block its own products. It also prevents third countries from maintaining normal relations with our country. It is this situation that we have been forced to work with and that forces our people to develop our economy.

Now, when we compare the levels of consumption of various products with consumption in other countries, I believe that in no way could it be said that the situation could be characterized as one of scarcity and difficulties. However, in addition to that, I believe that if we looked at the decisive results, that is, nutrition and the variety of foods, we see that, above all, they are directed toward a single purpose: toward health. I believe that if we compare health conditions in our country and the levels of health achieved by our people with those of any other nation, not only in Latin America but in any part of the world, we would find that those levels are comparable to the highest levels to which we can aspire. Life expectancy has already passed 70 years of age. For women, it is 75 years. The percentage of children who die during their first year has declined to, I believe, 16 out of every 1,000 throughout the country. These are impressive figures when we compare them with other places where it is not possible to even imagine this.

Moreover, the benefits of these healthy people can be seen in the success achieved by our athletes in international sports competitions, where the Cuban colors, the Latin American colors, have shown that we can compete successfully against the teams of other countries.

That is why we believe that question should be analyzed in this way.

Meets Royo, Ozores

FL150140 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli today ended an official visit to Panama at the invitation of his counterpart, Carlos Ozores. During his stay in the isthmian nation, Malmierca was received in special audience by Panamanian President Aristides Royo, to whom he conveyed greetings from Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

Malmierca informed Royo and Ozores on the efforts made by Cuba as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement to find a peaceful, political, just and honorable solution to the conflict between Iraq and Iran. The Panamanian leaders termed these efforts as positive and persevering and offered their support so that the efforts conclude successfully.

Important matters on the international situation, particularly on Latin America and the Caribbean, were discussed during the talks.

The Cuban foreign minister left for the United Nations in New York at noon today where he will provide detailed information to the nonaligned countries coordinating bureau on Cuba's efforts aimed at contributing to finding a solution to the conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Malmierca Comments on Visit

FL151238 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has expressed his satisfaction over his talks in Panama with President Aristides Royo and Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores. Malmierca made his remarks at the conclusion of his official visit to the isthmian nation, at which time he spoke on the results of his mission in the development of bilateral relations between Panama and Cuba. Concerning the topics broached with Royo and Ozores, Malmierca underscored the similarity of their views on various international matters, among them, the contribution both countries could make within the context of the final declaration at the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial meeting.

Joint Communique Issued

PA160329 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 15 Jan 81 pp a-1, a-10

[Joint Cuban-Panamanian communique issued at the end of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca's visit to Panama, during a news conference in the Ricardo J. Alfaro room of the Panamanian Foreign Ministry on 14 January 1981]

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli made an official visit to Panama from 11 to 14 January 1981 in response to an invitation extended by Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores. The distinguished visitor was accompanied by Giraldo Mazola, director of the Foreign Ministry Directorate for Nonaligned Countries; Nicolas Rodriguez, director of the Foreign Ministry Directorate for Latin America and the Caribbean; and Rafael Hernandez, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry Directorate for Protocol.

Minister Malmierca and his entourage were cordially received by Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores and high-ranking officials of the Panamanian Foreign Ministry.

During his stay in Panama, Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca was received by President Aristides Royo in a special audience during which he conveyed to the Panamanian chief of state a friendly and cordial greeting from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State, and of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba. The president gave thanks for the greeting and sent his best wishes in return.

President Aristides Royo and Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores were briefed on the efforts carried out by Cuba as president of the movement of nonaligned countries to find a peaceful, political, just and honorable solution to the conflict between Iraq and Iran.

The Panamanian leaders described these efforts as positive and persevering and offered their support for the successful culmination of these efforts.

During his stay, the Cuban foreign minister had a cordial meeting with Gen Omar Torrijos, commander in chief of the National Guard, in which matters of common interest were discussed.

Minister Malmierca and Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores held talks in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding in which they discussed matters related to the international situation, particularly the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the upcoming meeting of ministers of the movement of nonaligned countries in New Delhi. In addition, they examined the course of the expanding relations between Cuba and Panama.

Participants in the talks were:

For the Panamanian side: Analida Lopez, acting deputy minister of foreign relations; Miguel Angel Picard Ami, Panamanian ambassador to Cuba; Jorge Illueca, permanent Panamanian representative to the United Nations; Leonardo Kam, director general of international organizations, conferences and treaties; and Aida Alba, director general of foreign policy.

For the Cuban side: Miguel Brugueras, Cuban ambassador to Panama; Giraldo Mazola, director for nonaligned movement; Nicolas Rodriguez, director for Latin America and the Caribbean.

In analyzing the international situation, the two foreign ministers reaffirmed their support for the basic purposes and principles of the UN Charter, particularly those which refer to nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states, the ban on resorting to the threat or use of force in international relations, respect for the self-determination and independence of all peoples, the peaceful solution of conflicts and the sovereign equality of states.

They also emphasized the need for all nations to fully practice unrestricted respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of states and respect for the sovereign and permanent right of each state to control its natural resources.

The two foreign ministers agreed on the need to advance toward general and complete disarmament under effective international control, particularly nuclear disarmament, based on the decisions of the 10th extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

In this regard, they felt that an end to the arms race and disarmament constitute basic factors for the harmonious development of international relations. They feel that a priority task for the elimination of the danger of nuclear war is an end to the production of these type of weapons and a total reduction of those already existing. They called for a prompt ratification of the SALT II agreements and for the continuation of negotiations for the subsequent reduction of strategic weapons.

In analyzing the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean, both parties emphasized that important political and social changes are developing and crystalizing on the continent.

The struggle of the Latin American peoples to consolidate their political and economic independence, to fully control their natural resources and to protect their national economies is fundamental in enhancing the social and economic welfare of their peoples and has the full understanding and support of both parties.

Panama and Cuba condemn all forms of colonialism and neocolonialism in Latin America and the Caribbean and express their opposition to the retention of any kind of colonialist enclave on the continent.

In this regard, they expressed their support for the Belizean people's hope of obtaining their independence and territorial integrity, they called for the return of the Falkland Islands to the Republic of Argentina and expressed their solidarity with Puerto Rican people's struggle to achieve self-determination and independence.

The two foreign ministers expressed their gratification with the victory of the Nicaraguan people, who by their dedicated struggle ended one of the most opprobrious dictatorships on the continent and opened the path to national independence, democracy and social progress in Nicaragua. In addition, they reaffirmed their respective governments' willingness to continue to give the Nicaraguan people the supportive aid required by the present process of the reconstruction of the country, and they repudiate the plans to isolate and to destabilize that country that are being developed internally and externally.

The two foreign ministers condemned the constant and systematic violation of human rights in El Salvador and demanded respect for the Salvadoran people's right to determine their destiny without foreign intervention.

The ministers called for peace and security in the Caribbean area as in the rest of the region and censured any type of intervention, pressure, political provocation or military threat that increases tensions and endangers the stability that should reign in that area as a guarantee for peaceful coexistence in this part of the world.

They called for respect for the peoples' determination to build their own destiny, and in this regard they condemned all attempts to destabilize, to isolate and to economically attack the Grenadian revolutionary process.

The two parties expressed full solidarity with the Latin American peoples who are struggling for social progress and the reestablishment of democratic rights and freedoms that are conditions that contribute to the promotion of the unity and integration of Latin America.

That contribute to the promotion of the unity and integration of Latin America.

The foreign ministers condemned the large-scale violations of human rights in Bolivia.

Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reiterated the Cuban people and government's support for just struggle of the Panamanian people and government to have the canal treaties fully enforced and to implement a system of permanent neutrality of the interoceanic waterway.

For his part, Foreign Ministry Carlos Ozores reiterated to the Cuban party Panama's support for the Cuban people's struggle to achieve the unconditional return of the territory occupied against their will by the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo and demanded an end to the economic blockade imposed on the Cuban people and a definitive end to the violations of Cuba's airspace.

They reiterated their firm intention to support the important functions being filled by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) in the areas of economic cooperation and regional coordination.

Additionally, they expressed satisfaction with the progress achieved by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA), which is an important mechanism for cooperation in the region.

They reaffirmed their intention to work for a greater exploitation of the broad possibilities of cooperation that exist among the countries in the Caribbean basin.

In considering the situation in Africa, they emphasized their pleasure over the victory obtained by the people of Zimbabwe and hailed the emergence of that free, independent and sovereign nation.

Both parties vigorously condemned the policy of apartheid practiced by the South African Government and expressed their solidarity with all the frontline countries while condemning the acts of aggression by the racist South African regime against Angola, Mozambique, Zambia and Botswana.

In analyzing the development of the Geneva conference on Namibia, held under the auspices of the UN secretary general, the two ministers reaffirmed their support for the national liberation struggle in Namibia under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), and condemned imperialist maneuvers to perpetuate the illegal presence of South African troops in that territory and to deny to the Namibian people their right to self-determination and independence.

The two foreign ministers hailed the establishment of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and called for full respect for that people's right to self-determination.

The ministers reiterated the importance of the movement of nonaligned countries--as an independent force in international relations--in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament and against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of domination and discrimination.

Minister Malmierca expressed his pleasure over Panama's election as a nonpermanent member of the UN Security Council, saying that its presence in that organization will contribute to the defense of the principles and objectives of the movement of nonaligned countries. Foreign Minister Ozores indicated Panama's intention to act on the basis of those principles and, moreover, in permanent consultation with all the countries of the Latin American region that it represents.

In the bilateral area, Malmierca and Ozores agreed that relations are developing with mutually satisfactory results in a clear climate of understanding, and they hailed the solid ties and broad prospects for cooperation existing between the two countries.

Minister Malmierca extended an invitation to Foreign Minister Ozores to visit Cuba. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be determined later.

BELIZE

PREMIER PRICE LEAVES FOR VISIT TO U.S., JAMAICA

FL160145 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Text] The premier, the Honorable George Price, left Belize for the United States of America and Jamaica today. During his absence, the Honorable C. L. B. Rogers will act as premier.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE COMMENTS ON U.S. AID, SITUATION IN COUNTRY

PA160008 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1209 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Interview with Salvadoran junta President Jose Napoleon Duarte, date and place not given; distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What is your position now that the U.S. Government announced yesterday the resumption of military aid to the Salvadoran Government?

[Answer] Well, I believe that the decision adopted by the U.S. Government is a unilateral decision which we did not expect because we have not received any aid at all for the entire year. There have been many rumors about the military aid, and we have not received it. We have been fighting alone without military aid. Now that, perhaps, the most difficult phase has passed, the decision has apparently been reached to give us some aid which, basically is not military aid, because all they have approved is a loan of $5.7 million for the purchase of transportation and communications equipment.

At least, that is how I see it. We accept it gratefully. Thank God that they finally reached that decision.

[Question] Duarte, yesterday it was said in San Salvador that the Salvadoran Government and official sources had reported an invasion from Nicaragua. How many launches were discovered by the Salvadoran maritime police?

[Answer] Five launches arrived at El Cuco port in La Union. They were carrying some 100 men: 100 guerrillas, including many foreigners. They entered Salvadoran territory, but thank God, our army detected them and the foreign guerrilla invaders have already lost one half of their troops and the other half is in flight.

[Question] Duarte, here in Honduras, the people are wondering whether the situation in El Salvador will conclude in the same way that the one in Nicaragua did. We would like you to give your opinion regarding the differences that are mentioned internationally.

[Answer] The difference is basic. In Nicaragua, there was an entire people who were fed up, an entire people who had no other alternative against the Somozist regime and the Nicaraguan guerrillas thought and acted in a manner reflecting the thoughts and feelings of the people.

Here in El Salvador, the situation is completely the opposite. The guerrillas have tried to impose their totalitarian, Marxist position on the Salvadoran people, and the people have rejected it. That is why they are unsuccessful, despite all the strength that they claim to have.

The military forces of the Salvadoran guerrillas are at least seven times greater in number than the military forces that the Sandinists had in Nicaragua, but even so, they have been unable to win because they do not have the people's support. This is the most important thing. Therefore, it is the people who are rejecting the totalitarian, Marxist solution.

[Question] Jose Napoleon, you say that the Salvadoran guerrillas are seven times as numerous, or at least, many more than the guerrillas that made up the Sandinist Front at a particular time. This means, then, that many people have joined the Salvadoran guerrillas.

[Answer] Well, you know that the Salvadoran guerrillas have worked alone, without obstacles, for many years. While we democrats were being mistreated by the totalitarian dictatorship, they were working in the underground for many years. Therefore, this is a plan that they had conceived many years ago. They sought the destruction of all democratic groups so that they would remain alone and obtain the advantages that came from clandestine activities.

Therefore, they had prepared to have considerable forces. Moreover, they have had the aid of foreign countries like Cuba, which has trained them and given them aid, and like Russia, which has given them funds and other countries which have served as bridges for materiel to be passed into El Salvador.

For example, today the U.S. ambassador indicated that his country had proof that war materiel had gone from Cuba to Nicaragua to be transferred later to El Salvador to support the guerrillas. All this has been proven.

[Question] Jose Napoleon, let us turn now to the military sphere, to the sphere of the present military situation in El Salvador. It was reported from Washington that U.S. military assistance to El Salvador is urgent. It was said that the need for military assistance has become greater and more urgent, according to information received from the State Department in Washington. What is the military situation at present with respect to the news from Washington that the Salvadoran Government urgently needs--the tone was almost one of supplication or of warning--a large amount of military aid?

[Answer] I cannot tell you what is being done by the U.S. State Department. What I can tell you is what we Salvadorans are doing here in our country. On Saturday and Sunday the mercenary foreign invaders, along with the guerrillas, attacked various towns. In each of these towns, without exception, the army defeated them. A few minutes ago, I received reports about the last defensive positions of the guerrillas following the invasion carried out yesterday. Therefore, there is not a single point in the country at which there is fighting at this time. They have been completely defeated so far.

Of course, this does not mean that the confrontation is already over, because they can regroup and launch other attacks. However, it is obvious that they no longer have the military capacity to carry out a real insurrection. They only have the capacity for terrorist actions or guerrilla actions, which are always possible, even if carried out only by small groups.

The situation is one of total control by the government and the Salvadoran Army throughout the national territory.

I want to add that we Salvadorans have done this without anyone's aid. We have not received a single bullet from any country in the world, while the leftists have received thousands upon thousands of pieces of equipment and war materiel from all over, especially from Cuba, through Nicaragua.

[Question] Jose Napoleon, you say that the Salvadoran guerrillas do not have the people's support. Do you think that this political-military phenomenon called guerrilla warfare or insurgency will at some time be completely controlled and eliminated by those of you who are seeking what you call a democratic solution to the problem being faced by the smallest and most troubled Central American nation?

[Answer] The crux of the matter may be the following: At first, the insurgent actions took place with some justification when the country was subject to a totalitarian dictatorship.

However, after 7 October, the system in the country changed. What happened is that the guerrillas did not understand that the system had changed. They continued with their guerrilla plans, exporting the same image as in the previous dictatorship. Therefore, they did not realize that they were going from a mistaken political position to a military one in which they simply wanted power for its own sake, because the fundamental objectives, the people's concern was for the social changes which were already being made and which are being made at this time. Therefore, the objectives of the people's struggle were being met by the revolutionary government junta. The guerrillas were therefore left outside the historical mainstream. This is what has happened to them. They were left with ambitions of power and are attempting to obtain this power through violence. This is the historical error that they have committed and that is why they have lost the people's support.

On the other hand, we have interpreted the people's wants. The people want social justice by means of social change. The people want freedom by means of democratic process. That is why we are offering those two things to the people and we are working with the people in this regard. That is why we say that the solution for the country must be a solution of freedom and justice on the basis of a democratic process, which is what we have proposed. That is why we propose to the guerrillas that they put down their weapons. We will give them amnesty to allow them to be incorporated into the democratic process and to present their viewpoints so that the people, through elections, through the vote and not bullets, may resolve their problems.

[Question] Jose Napoleon, you have mentioned the government programs that are being carried out by the Salvadoran junta. I would like to ask whether the Salvadoran economy is paralyzed at present.

[Duarte] No, the Salvadoran economy is not paralyzed. It has taken some blows because last year the guerrillas destroyed the entire industrial process and drained the capital of companies and the extreme rightists also took millions of dollars out of the country. Thus, they drained the capital from the economic process. However, in 1980, the country produced more food and more products than the previous year, which means that we are in a process of economic recovery. We have a recovery plan. Of course, we are having problems because of the price of coffee, but this affects every country, even Costa Rica. We also have problems stemming from the price of oil, which are affecting the economy, but this is also a problem faced by Costa Rica. Therefore, an economic analysis must consider two factors: the matter of international influences, in which we can be compared with any Central American country and in this case we have compared ourselves with Costa Rica, and the problem generated by economic destabilization due to guerrilla actions and the desertion of the people who had controlled the nation's economy.

This is therefore what we are trying to correct by means of the economic recovery plan. Fortunately, last year, we had a breathing spell and the country has been able to produce [words indistinct]. We are going to produce the same quantity of cotton, the same quantity of sugar, the same amount of coffe as last year and, moreover, we are producing 30 percent more basic grains, to the extent that we have exported corn to many countries, including, of course, some sales to Central American countries.

[Question] Jose Napoleon, how [words indistinct] at this time the Government of El Salvador with the Governments of Mexico, Venezuela and other Latin American democracies which have shown great concern, especially Mexico? In his meeting last week with President-elect Ronald Reagan, President Lopez Portillo may have discussed this and, according to international dispatches, he showed great concern over the growing wave of violence with which El Salvador has been and is afflicted.

[Answer] The product of concern of Mexican President Lopez Portillo regarding the wave of violence that has been unleashed in Central America. [sentence as heard] He was concerned about Guatemala, but especially about El Salvador, where the worsening of violence has been really dramatic. This concern is the same shown by President Carazo, who has also been worried about El Salvador and the same concern discussed in Santa Marta by all the Latin American presidents who met there.

Therefore, I believe that the important thing is that this concern shows that the Salvadoran problem is not a simple national, domestic problem, but rather a geopolitical problem that is affecting all of Latin America. That is why we must understand that it is the result of an international Marxist strategy, of a geopolitical action to obtain control of Central America and the Caribbean in order to establish a center of operations for America and the world. That is why we are convinced that we must struggle not only to prevent El Salvador from falling into the hands of Marxists who will establish a totalitarian, Marxist system, but also to provide a solution for America, to seek a solution consisting of a revolution which changes unjust structures, but which does so under a democratic rather than a Marxist banner.

[Question] Jose Napoleon, regarding the alleged invasions by the governments and armies of Guatemala and Honduras and their cooperation with the Salvadoran Government in its struggle against the leftist guerrillas, it has been reported here that Honduras and Guatemala have sent their armies to the border area to serve as a barrier and to cooperate with the Salvadoran Army. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] I can say that this is the device that has been used by the Marxists of Cuba and the Marxist groups of Nicaragua precisely to conceal the invasion that they have carried out today. This is a tangible demonstration of how they have tried to conceal things and how they have been lying. First they said the Marines were coming. Then they said there were U.S. ships in Salvadoran waters to carry out a landing. Then they said that there were four U.S. armies [as heard] in El Salvador and now they are talking about Guatemalan and Honduran Armies. All these are simply lies designed to cover up the actions that they are engaged in, and this constitutes open, absolute and total intervention by those Marxists in foreign affairs, in strictly Salvadoran affairs.

[Question] Jose Napoleon, how is the Salvadoran Army working with regard to its relations, its direct links with you? For example, you are responsible primarily for the executive matters, but the military matters are controlled by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez. Is there any vital separation in this matter, or are you working in a coordinated manner? How are you working in this regard?

[Answer] We are trying to form a working team among the four members of the junta in order to obtain unity of command.

[Question] What information do you have about Col Adolfo Majano?

[Answer] That is not important.

[Question] I know that you are very busy, but I would like to ask you a couple of questions because we feel great concern over the events in El Salvador. The members of the Salvadoran Government have said on several occasions that the shortwave radio station Radio Noticias del Continente, Radio Sandino and other radio stations in Havana and Moscow are inciting the guerrillas to continue their struggle against the government. Could you give some specifics on these reports?

[Answer] I do not have to give any specifics. It is enough to turn on Radio Sandino at this moment and you will hear all the lies that they are telling. Just turn on Radio Noticias del Continente and you will hear what they are saying, the guerrilla bulletins that they are broadcasting, which are all lies and untruths. The facts speak for themselves.

[Question] Jose Napoleon, I would like to ask you one final question: The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] states that it includes members of the various ideological persuasions of El Salvador, from the true Christian democrats, they say, to the most progressive sectors of El Salvador. On the other hand, you say the opposite. You say that it is a movement that seeks to carry out a geopolitical invasion of imperialism... [interrupted by Duarte]

[Answer] Pardon me, but I have not said that.

[Question] The news agencies, the ACAN-EFE agency quotes you as saying during a news conference that there is no civil war in El Salvador, but rather a geopolitical invasion of Marxist-Leninist imperialism in the Caribbean area.

[Answer] Well, let us define our terms, because you have mentioned the FDR and you have mentioned the Marxist guerrillas.

[Question] The Marxist guerrillas are the armed branch of the FDR.

[Answer] Well, you are using the premise that the guerrillas are the armed branch of the FDR and that therefore, the FDR uses the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, DRU, and the armed forces as an instrument of invasion, as an instrument for taking power by means of arms, this means that they are not democrats. On the basis of that interpretation, they are not democrats.

[Question] What does that mean?

[Answer] I think that is where you have made a mistake. Within the FDR, there are people who have worked all their lives for democratic objectives. The thing is that they are confused, they are frustrated, and they are radicalized. And because of this they are, in my opinion, being used as tools by the guerrillas. They are being used, unfortunately, and this is why I feel it would be logical for them to realize that the proper path is that of a struggle for democracy and not to be the instruments for the establishment of a dictatorship. For this reason, we have proposed that all democratic individuals who are in the ranks of the left, who are in the ranks of the FDR give up the thesis of violence and seek the democratic thesis by means of a process of free elections. That is why I prefer dialogue. That is why I am prepared to participate in any discussion of this problem because I believe this is the way to find a democratic solution. That is why I urge them to join in the process so that we can seek solutions to advance the democratic process. They can contribute their viewpoints and the Salvadoran people, with absolute freedom, will be able to choose their destiny. I believe that is the path we should follow.

As far as I am concerned, the members of the FDR are being used by the DRU and the guerrillas simply with the idea of seizing power, imposing a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship in the country and, of course, later removing all those who think that they are trying to establish a democracy. The same thing has occurred in other parts of the world, so this is nothing new.

Further Comments

PA160426 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Interview with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, no date or place given; --recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Would El Salvador sever relations with Nicaragua if it continues intervening in El Salvador, as your government has reported?

[Answer] Let's not speculate. So far, the situation is that we have repelled some 100 guerrillas who were trying to invade our country. We smashed the invasion and now the guerrillas are fleeing from our army.

[Question] Among nationals and foreigners, how many guerrillas do you estimate are in El Salvador at this moment?

[Answer] I cannot say exactly, maybe 1,500 or 2,000.

[Question] How is the food and medicine situation in El Salvador?

[Answer] We have all we need to be able to supply the population without any problem.

[Question] What is the situation in the country at this moment? We are receiving reports on our teletypes on clashes, particularly in Tecoluca. What can you tell us about this?

[Answer] There are no clashes. The situation in Tecoluca is completely under our control. Let me explain what happened: The remainder of the 500 guerrillas who last Sunday launched an attack on Zacatecoluca were forced to withdraw in the direction of the San Vicente Volcano, but the army caught up with them this morning in Tecoluca and there was a clash, but the situation was immediately brought under control. The few remaining guerrillas fled toward the San Vicente Volcano.

[Question] In other words, there have been no clashes today in your country, right?

[Answer] Absolutely right.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ON INVASION; ENERGY ACCORD SIGNED

PA152309 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] San Salvador, 15 Jan (AFP)--At least 52 of the "foreigners who invaded El Salvador 2 days ago" have fallen in the recent fighting in the sector of Cuco, 183 km east of the capital, the army reported here today.

Although none of the bodies of these persons has been shown to newsmen thus far, the Defense Ministry communique affirmed today that "the invaders have been eliminated and it is expected that they will be taken out of Salvadoran territory at any moment," explaining that "those who were captured alive will be presented to newsmen."

Meanwhile, nonofficial reports indicate that there were violent clashes last night in La Union, the departmental capital of La Union, 185 km east of here. Reports also indicate clashes occurred in Tecoluca near San Vicente, 60 km east of San Salvador.

For its part, the government today called off the visit by newsmen to La Union in the far eastern part of the republic, where newsmen were to see "the barges that the mercenaries used to disembark last Tuesday." The visit was not carried out in view of a "last-minute military emergency in the region," it was explained.

Meanwhile, Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti visited the government palace where he and President Jose Napoleon Duarte signed a cooperation agreement between his country and El Salvador. According to this agreement, Venezuela will supply El Salvador with 8,000 barrels of crude daily, which represents half El Salvador's needs. Regarding the Salvadoran armed conflict, Calderon said that "the destiny of Latin America is at stake in this country."

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of El Salvador, told AFP that the situation here was "virtually controlled," but at the same time he condemned the "foreign invasion" denounced 2 days ago by his government. Gutierrez affirmed that "the government and peoples will act jointly to reject the intervention."

Meanwhile, several Salvadoran industrialists expressed their concern today with "the way in which news on El Salvador is being treated abroad."

"These reports," they added, "favor the leftwing."

The authorities today searched the offices of the INDEPENDENT PRESS AGENCY (AIP) in San Salvador, which according to the police is "suspected of being the place where the literature of the rebels group is printed."

In the offices of the press agency they seized stationery stamped with the markings that are found on the bulletins of the subversive sectors, according to the official report.

FDR'S UNGO SAYS DIALOGUE POSSIBLE WITH U.S.

PA151951 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Jose Montano interview with Guillermo Ungo, president of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Front, at Tocumen Airport in Panama City; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] What do you think about the U.S. Government's decision to renew military and economic aid to the Salvadoran Government junta?

[Answer] We regret that decision, because U.S. Ambassador White had said that he opposed this decision. He even said privately, although it later became public, that he would resign if it were ever adopted. This is regrettable, because several weeks ago the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] said that it advocated a dialogue with all democratic governments and forces that want to cooperate in solving the Salvadoran crisis according to national interests and the will of the majority of the Salvadoran people. We included the United States in our offer. We have said on several occasions that we want to coexist with other governments in an atmosphere of mutual respect and national dignity. We might have different interests, but we believe that based on coexistence and mutual respect, peace and tranquillity can reign in the area. This U.S. decision contrasts with our attitude, and makes the possibility of a dialogue more remote. We do not want to eliminate this possibility. This decision is against the principle of bringing peace and tranquillity to the area, because it can only increase the bloodbath against the Salvadoran people.

We expect positive signs and that this decision will soon be repealed. I want to stress that contrast, because now there is a military as well as a political offensive underway, including a political strike, and there is the participation of the people at all levels in this political and military struggle. Now it is being proved that all the people are up against a ruling dominant, repressive and genocidal minority. Even now that we are expressing our willingness to engage in dialogue, it is answered by a negative act which does not help matters.

Above all, now that a political-diplomatic commission has been established by the FDR and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] with full powers to carry out its tasks abroad as part of the overall national and international struggle to discuss the formation of the future revolutionary government, we will make every effort to reach that dialogue with governments and democratic forces. These efforts to engage in dialogue include the U.S. Government. I so want to stress that in our 50 years of struggle, our people have always insisted on dialogue. The unity of all the people, democratic forces and revolutionary forces urges us to lead our government, for this period in its history, toward a truly democratic and revolutionary government, which will guarantee true peace. Regrettably we are conquering this peace though much bloodshed.

[Question] Mr Ungo, Jose Napoleon Duarte has harshly criticized what he calls an invasion of El Salvador by foreign forces from Nicaragua. What is your opinion of this?

[Answer] It is regrettable that the president, not of the republic but of the military-Christian Democratic junta, is adopting a more military position than even the military officers who are members of the junta and the fascist sector that controls the armed forces now. It is regrettable that he is asking President Reagan to intervene in El Salvador. He is showing himself to be unpatriotic and is asking for help from abroad because he is aware that he cannot fight against the entire country by himself. They are a minority engaged in a war of extermination against the Salvadoran people.

It is regrettable that he and his government have sought military pacts with the Guatemalan Government, which is one of the world's most unpopular governments, because of its repressive and criminal character. During December they sought an understanding in Tegucigalpa with the present Honduran deputy defense minister, who was then chief of staff of the armed forces. This attitude created domestic problems within the Honduran Army, some of whose members are progressive military officers who believe that this alliance is not good for Honduran national interests.

It can clearly be seen, there are Honduran and Guatemalan troops along the borders with El Salvador. There have been sorties, especially by Honduran troops on Salvadoran territory. What has never been proven, although it has bene maliciously and irresponsibly said, is that Nicaragua has intervened in the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

The Nicaraguan people and government have given us a militant political support. We have received this same solidarity from countries with different social and political systems and with different ideologies. We can speak of increasing solidarity from Europe and Latin America. We feel grateful for the solidarity of the Panamanian people and political organizations. I want especially to mention the Dominican [as heard] Revolutionary Party, which has given us a warm welcome. We have received solidarity with the will of the majority of the Salvadoran people. What we ask is hands off El Salvador.

It is interesting to note that, although for the last 6 months they have been making false claims with all their military might that they control the country, they are carrying out criminal military operations which have caused more than 200,000 people to become refugees and homeless. Thousands of elderly people, women and children have been murdered--they have never been able to present any proof that there is a single Nicaraguan soldier or any weapons in El Salvador.

I can tell you that in our struggle, if we had received even one-tenth of the military aid that the U.S. Government has been giving the military government junta, we would be in power already.

FDR'S RIVAS SAYS REAGAN MISTAKEN ABOUT EL SALVADOR

PA132118 Paris AFP in Spanish 0216 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] St George's, 12 Jan (AFP)--Fernando Rivas, representative of El Salvador's Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), today said in St. George's that "Ronald Reagan is mistaken and poorly advised regarding the situation in my country."

"Reagan recently said that in El Salvador there is a civil war between the left, the center represented by the government, and the right," Rivas added. "Reagan's statements whow that he is mistaken. Our civil war involves all the people against the most reactionary civilian and military sectors, and the spokesman of that reactionary group is the present government of my country," the Salvadoran leader added.

"The very formation of the FDR is the clearest proof of our thesis because all the groups that oppose the present regime are represented in it: labor unions, Christian Democrat dissidents, social democrat groups, professionals, professors, and even military sectors," he added.

"The present Salvadoran Government does not present the center. It represents the ultra-rightists and their antipopular aims," Rivas pointed out. "After the murder of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, the Catholic Church has decided to firmly support the people in their liberation struggle," he added.

Rivas also said that the FDR represents the social majorities that are seeking a popular and democratic solution for their country.

The Salvadoran opposition leader arrived in St George's to participate in a Caribbean labor union conference that was held here.

FDR REACTS TO RESUMPTION OF U.S. MILITARY AID

PA150357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0016 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 14 Jan (AFP)--The United States "is provoking an internationalization of the Salvadoran civil war by intervening in favor of one of the two parties," representatives of the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) declared here today.

The FDR spokesmen added that "the resumption of U.S. military aid to the government junta violates the principle of nonintervention" and [words indistinct] other countries in the conflict."

"In a case such as the civil war in El Salvador," they explained, "international law specifies that assistance to one of the parties in conflict is intervention, and this is precisely what the U.S. Government is doing."

The resumption of military aid to the Christian Democratic junta by [words indistinct], they added, confirms the triumph of the hardline sectors in the government of that country, who seek to strengthen the Salvadoran dictatorship which is toppling."

At this moment the [words indistinct] a negotiated solution to the civil war, instead of supporting one of the parties, the Salvadorans stated.

Finally, the FDR spokesmen in San Jose recalled that Lopez Portillo went to Tokyo and proclaimed the thesis of "hands off of El Salvador."

This position was described by the GDR as "consistent with the policy of Mexico which has always demonstrated total respect for the self-determination of the peoples."

In the meeting between Lopez Portillo and U.S. President-elect Reagan a few days ago, "this Mexican policy was made very clear," the Salvadoran opposition spokesmen concluded.

FMLN RADIO URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST U.S. INTERVENTION

PA151920 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1310 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Let us defeat U.S. imperialism's interventionist plans. The most warmongering and ultrareactionary sectors of the United States are considering three alternatives for an all-out military intervention in El Salvador. The first is to compel the Guatemalan and Honduran Armies to participate directly and barefacedly in our people's liberation war. The second is to promote an inter-American peace force similar to the one that intervened in the Dominican Republic in 1965. The third and last is direct intervention by the Yankee Marines, just like they did in Vietnam.

The Salvadoran people are fully aware that they are the makers of their own history, and they are willing to shed their last drop of blood to defeat foreign invasion.

At the same time, we are aware of the important role played by international solidarity in the liberation struggles of the oppressed countries. This international solidarity contributed effectively to the historic victory of the Vietnamese people. We are certain that support for our just cause will grow more each day and will develop into actions by friendly peoples and governments that will defeat any kind of intervention.

The Salvadoran people will not falter in their titanic struggle for independence and freedom. If the imperialists land Marines in El Salvador, they will find another Vietnam, another graveyard.

Halt Yankee intervention! The Salvadoran people will fight until final victory, even if they have to face foreign invaders. We will fight firmly and heroically until we turn our country into a land of freedom and a grave for the invader.

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING THROUGHOUT COUNTRY, STRIKE

FMLN Bulletin

PA160124 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Bulletin No 1 by the information section of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] On 12 January, at 0728, a contingent of 500 army soldiers who went to reinforce the besieged forces in San Francisco Gotera had to withdraw due to the strong resistance of our forces. Several combat planes which left San Salvador to support those troops were not very successful in their task.

Clashes have occurred between Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front patriots and the puppet army at the army boulevard in San Salvador. At least one casualty was inflicted on the enemy.

Captain Soler of the 2d Infantry Brigade was wounded at 1200 along with several of his men during the fighting in Metapan. The national guard garrison there was besieged and had to ask for urgent reinforcements. A 2d Brigade captain who was in command of the garrison died in the squabble. Second Lt Jose Raimundo Cabezas, a local commander, died at Rosales Hospital.

Gotera was besieged at 1835 and the supply lines of the enemy were cut off. No fewer than eight casualties, including an officer, were reported. The enemy sent in reinforcements from San Miguel, including personnel carriers.

On 13 January 1981 at 0700, the FMLN forces ambushed the army troops in Zacatecoluca, La Paz Department with mortar fire. Clashes occurred in the central headquarters in the downtown section of the city. The FMLN forces entrenched themselves inside Santa Lucia's Church and opened fire on the enemy.

At 1400, confrontations occurred in the neighborhoods of San Lucas and Meson Sancehz in Gotera. The FMLN took over the area hospital. Attacks were staged on (Uticala), Morazan Department. Gotera was totally isolated. At 1435, Santa Rose de Lima was besieged by the FMLN forces. At 1707, a convoy of reinforcements going from San Miguel to Gotera was ambushed. The fighting in Gotera lasted from 0100 until well after 1000. Enemy communications were cut off.

The takeover of San Cayetano Ispeque, San Ildefonso, San Esteban Catarina, San Sebastian, Tecoluca (?and) Verapaz is confirmed. Fighting is underway in the north of Zacatecoluca in the neighborhoods of Santa Lucia, El Calvario and 27 September. In San Salvador two [radio] stations were taken over and an army truck was ambushed near the air force. Five of our number died. The number of enemy casualties is unspecified.

Fighting is reported in Nuevo Eden de San Juan, San Antonio and Carolina, San Miguel Department. Fighting is also reported in El Sauce, El Carmen, Concepcion de Oriente, La Union Department. Fighting is underway in Gualococti, (Coateca), Villa el Rosario, Osicala and San Fernando, San Simon and (Sabanetas), Morazan Department.

Let us remain united to fight until the final victory!
Revolution or death! We shall win!
[Signed] FMLN general command.

Action on Various Fronts

PA160252 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 15 Jan 81

[From "The Revolutionary Newscast"]

[Text] Near San Salvador, fighting is underway in Cuscatancingo, Ciudad Delgado, Mejicanos, San Marcos, Santo Tomas, Santa Anita, Colonia Amatepec, Santa Lucia and Zacamil. North of San Salvador Department, heavy fighting has been reported against the enemy forces in Aguilares and El Paisnal. In northern Chalatenango Department, our forces are in control of the departmental capital by the same name. We are also in control of Las Vueltas, San Fernando and other townships near the border in the same department.

The Military Garrisons of Apopa and Nejapa Attacked

New, successful attacks have been staged by our forces on the military garrisons in Apopa and Nejapa. In an effort to recover the positions lost to our revolutionary forces, the enemy has failed in its attacks on San Francisco Gotera, the Morazan Department capital, its efforts to enter the city of Chalatenango have also met up with the courage and the firing power of our combatants. In these and other positions gained by our revolutionary forces, as well as in San Vicente, Cuscatlan and Morazan, the people are starting to set up local bodies of power in the administrative, military and political spheres.

The general finance police headquarters was also successfully attacked by our forces in San Salvador.

Feliciano Ama Western Front

In Western Sonsonate Department, fighting is underway in Armenia, San Julian, (Cuayua) and Acajutla, the most important port in our country. Our forces are also fighting in (Bola de Monte), (Metalio) and Cara Sucia. Our forces are also successfully fighting in Coatepeque, Chalchuapa and Atiquisaya. In Metapan an air force helicopter was downed as it went up in flames. In Santa Ana, as throughout the rest of the country, the military offensive has allowed us to incorporate a large number of combatants to our ranks. They are giving our forces greater operational capability in the revolution.

Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front

Our guerrilla forces have ambushed the army troops in Zacatecoluca with mortar and artillery fire. Clashes have occurred in the streets around the garrison. In the center of the city, Santa Lucia's Church has been occupied and the repressive corps is being attacked from there. The enemy has many wounded whom it has gathered at Santa Teresa Hospital.

The enemy forces have not been able to recover Suchitoto, a strategic position near the hydroelectric complex of Cerron Grande. In Sensuntepeque, the Cabanas Department capital, our forces are also courageously fighting off the enemy. San Martin in Usulutan is surrounded by our heroic combatants. At Puente de Oro, between San Vicente and Usulutan, our forces are in control of the littoral highway. They are also in control of a major highway in Morazan Department. Our forces' control over these routes covers the main roads and byways.

Between Zacatecoluca and Usulutan in El Playon, our forces erected barricades with five trailer trucks to retain control and to resist attacks. In Villa Victoria, Cabanas Department, our combatants have occupied the city. In San Vicente, in the central part of the territory where our forces are fiercely fighting, two ranking officers of the enemy army died under the liberating gunfire.

Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front

In Morazan, the departmental capital of San Francisco Gotera has been besieged by our forces. The enemy is desperately asking for reinforcements. From San Miguel garrison, the enemy army sent a reinforcement force of 500 which was ambushed and stopped by our fighters. Gotera is under siege. The enemy forces have no supply or communications lines. They have sustained many casualties, including an officer who is among the wounded. Gotera will soon fall. Fierce fighting is underway in several neighborhoods in this city.

In Morazan Department, Francisco Sanchez eastern front, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has occuped the towns of Arambala, Meanguera, Perquin, Villa Rosario, Torola, San Fernando, (Coateca), (Cocoaitique) and Cacaopera. In Zacatecoluca, the La Paz Department capital, our forces have surrounded the enemy garrisons. In Santa Rosa de Lima, La Union Department, our fighters have intensifed the revolutionary activities by opening fire on the enemy. In this easternmost department, heavy fighting is underway in the capital and our fighters are in control of Nueva Esparta, (Amororo), (Aditiquisa), (Neslique), (Consagua), Poloros and Concepcion de Oriente. In the east, a high-ranking national police officer, Maj Victor Manuel Baires, was killed by our combatants. In San Miguel, heavy fighting is underway in the department capital, as well as in Cinquera and Jutiapa, Cabanas Department.

Our strategic forces are still intact and they have been increased by large contingents of new combatants. All our units are alert and are following with revolutionary rigor the plans drawn up by the FMLN. The general strike has successfully extended to all 14 departments. New factories and government offices and agencies joined the strike today. In the next few hours, other government agencies will confirm their participation in the strike. In the capital alone, more than 28 bus lines have been halted and San Salvador seems deserted without street peddlers or the movement of people through the commercial section. Despite the regime's threats and the efforts to place the whole country under military control, the Salvadoran people are joining the insurrection and the general strike.

Here is a list of the factories and work sites on strike: National Housing Finance Agency, Commercial Agricultural Bank, Izalco textile factory, Lido bread, Leon yarn and fabric actory, (YUSA), (CONELCA), Salvadoran Aluminum Company, Record batteries, (INTESA), (PROESA), (INCASA), San Andres textile center, (NENTE), (INSINCA), Supply Regulation Institute, Salvadoran Social Security Institute, the Education Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the courts of justice, Cuscatlan bag factory, Delicia factory, (Buster Finn) Pant Company, La Nueva Milagrosa, several agencies of the National Water and Sewer Administration, the national theater, the cultural heritage office, (PROAGRO), technical teaching services and the (Sarti) foundry. More factories and more public employees will join the great general strike today.

AFP Report

PA160035 Paris AFP in Spanish 2325 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] San Jose, 15 Jan (AFP)--The general strike "has been 70-percent effective in San Salvador, while in the rest of the country it is total," spokesmen for the Salvadoran opposition affirmed here today.

"The eastern part of the country, including the Departments of Usulutan, San Miguel, Morazan, La Union and San Vicente, are without land communication," they added, "because large stretches of the highway have been taken over by our forces who are preparing to stage new military actions."

Elsewhere, in the western sector, a military convoy was ambushed at a point between km 52 and 53 on the Pan-American Highway leading to Santa Ana, and 12 government officials including 3 officers were killed, the opposition report adds.

Reports released here today by the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) continue adding that "one of the barges that the government is holding onto as alleged proof of the disembarking of Nicaraguans, has the letters RCD on it as well as numbers which correspond to a fishing boat of Zacate Island in Honduras."

Meanwhile, "the fiercest fighting is taking place in the Departments of Ahuachapan, Sonsonate, La Paz, San Vicente, San Miguel, Morazan and La Union," according to the latest guerrilla reports.

They indicated that yesterday afternoon there were popular uprisings in the border region with Guatemala in the vicinity of Jutiapa, La Hachadura, "as well as in the important port of Acajutla, 10 km southwest of San Salvador where there has been a heavy concentration of workers."

Statements by Victor Guerrero, spokesman for the general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) indicated today that insurgent forces have encircled the army in Zapote Canton, Bola de Monte, Metalio, Sonsonate and Cara Sucia.

Guerrero also reported "the destruction of a military convoy in the capital district of Soyapango, as well as the harrassing of garrisons of the departmental capital of La Paz whose routes of access had been cut off."

Today, the guerrilla report added, fighting is being waged in Ocotillo, Nueva Esparza and La Union port in the southeastern part of the country and also in Corralitos in San Miguel Department.

Reports by the opposition forces also reveal that "in the past few hours there have been violent clashes in the capital's outlying sector such as Ciudad Delgado where the enemy has sustained heavy losses."

Meanwhile, spokesmen for the FMLN charged here today that the army has begun "an annihilation campaign" directed against labor leaders. It was affirmed that "2 labor leaders of the IUSA textile industry, which has 1,500 workers on strike, were killed by the repressive forces."

"The government seeks to wipe out the strike by any means," they explained, "but we have a surprise prepared for them, because large-scale military actions will soon shake the pillars of the dictatorship."

According to these reports, the towns and cities which have fallen to the guerrillas are Arambala, Nanguera, Perquin, Matalillo, Garita, Palmera and Bola de Monte in the eastern department of Morazan. Also reportedly under the control of the guerrillas are Nueva Esparza, Anamoros, Intipuca, Lislique, Conchagua, Mosmoros and Concepcion de Oriente in La Union Department in the far eastern sector of the country. Other towns also occupied by the FMLN are reportedly El Guayabo and San Lorenzo in the department by the same name, according to the same report.

The Salvadoran opposition report concludes that they exercise total control in San Francisco Gotera, the departmental capital of Morazan, where "800 military men were evicted."

STATION SAYS PEOPLE DO NOT SUPPORT 'EXTREMISTS'

PA160136 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1225 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The fact that the Salvadoran workers have not responded to the general strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and its Marxist-Leninist cells must be interpreted as the people's total support for the national pacificaion drive that the government junta is promoting. A definite proof that the general strike was not the success that its international promoters thought it would be is that the majority of Salvadoran workers were at their jobs as usual.

In the military field, the Salvadoran Armed Forces have gotten all the subversive outbreaks which appeared last weekend in different parts of the country under complete control. This has been possible because the extremists did not receive the slightest support from the people. The defeated extremists fled to Guatemala, Honduras and nearby mountains where the disorders took place. During their flight they killed a nurse in Chalatenango general hospital. They raided and robbed several stores and private homes and damaged telephone lines and communication installations.

Elsewhere, the workers are working and national production is not being affected. The majority of the population prefer peace, work and progress and for this reason they refuse to support groups which are trying to set up a totalitarian system in our country through the use of violence, the destruction of working centers and the assassination of people who do not agree with their views.

Strike Call Ignored

PA160041 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1225 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpt] The Education Ministry employees did not respond to the call for an indefinite strike that a minority group which claims to represent the workers made yesterday. The majority of workers went to work as usual despite the threats made by the minority group.

OFFICIAL SAYS RADIO LIBERATION IN NICARAGUA

PA151746 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The general command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has charged that the Salvadoran regime is preparing the conditions to justify an intervention in El Salvador. The FMLN added that President Jose Napoleon Duarte has been issuing false reports about Nicaraguan aid.

For his part, Col Guillermo Garcia has said that Radio Liberation is operating in Nicaragua. The guerrillas have said that it is in Morazan, El Salvador.

Clandestine Station Scored

PA152314 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1225 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Radio Liberation is a clandestine station that should instead be called Radio Desperation because its news and commentaries reflect the desperate efforts of its sponsor, international communism, which has not and will not penetrate the conscience of the majority of Salvadorans.

Radio Liberation, or should we say Radio Desperation, does nothing else but repeat the lies transmitted by Radio Moscow, Radio Havana, Radio Sandino, Radio Noticias del Continente and other radio stations involved in the misinformation campaign unleashed against the Salvadoran people and their professional armed forces, which have already proven that international subversion will not succeed in El Salvador.

Radio Liberation, or Radio Desperation, operates outside of El Salvador with the complicity and support of certain governments and it is also financed with the money that the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] have obtained in ransoms from kidnappings and other crimes known to everybody.

We know that this radio station is part of a network sponsored by the USSR and Cuba, a network which is operating in this hemisphere as a bridgehead for Marxist-Leninist infiltration.

In the meantime, the people whom they pretend to deceive, have confidence in their armed forces which is fighting with high spirits and will always defeat the foreign invader.

'FASCIST JUNTA' RADIO NETWORK CRITICIZED

PA151909 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The fascist junta is continuing its misinformation campaign. Since 11 January, 1 day after the beginning of the great general offensive by our forces, the fascist junta has been sponsoring a national radio network in a futile attempt to confuse our people and international opinion.

Aware of its responsibility in the oreintation and political guidance of our people, Radio Liberation hereby lists some of the big lies the junta is spreading and urges the people not to listen to those who have always lied to them in order to keep the people subdued, exploited and in poverty.

The national radio says international terrorism is provoking the crisis in Salvadoran society. That is the same old tune which has been used extensively by all military dictatorships in this hemisphere. Just over a year ago, dictator Somoza was saying the same thing, and we all know how he ended up and how the brotherly people of Nicaragua have won a most honorable place in the history of America and of the world by building their free and sovereign future.

The national radio network of the fascist junta is telling big lies. It accuses Radio Liberation of reporting that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] forces had seized San Salvador. Radio Liberation could not have said this, because the goal of the FMLN was to seize the area surrounding San Salvador, and that is what we reported. Fulfilling the war plans issued by the general command, the FMLN occupied positions in the important districts surrounding San Salvador.

Radio Liberation calls on the people to observe the following guidelines in order not to be confused by the enemy:

1. Never forget that the junta's propaganda campaign is based on the idea of lying, lying, lying, because they think something sticks after all that is said. That is an old idea used by Hitler in fascist Germany.

2. Maintain full and absolute confidence in the revolutionary information media. Being the official voice of the FMLN, Radio Liberation will tell you the historical truth of the present moment, you will only learn this truth by listening to us every day. We revolutionaries always tell the truth to the people. To counter the disorientation campaign of the enemy, we tell our beloved people the truth, the only truth that will make our people free: the revolutionary truth.

The general strike, the insurrection of the popular masses, the heroic struggle of the FMLN forces will guide our people to definite victory.

PEOPLE INSTRUCTED HOW TO SEIZE LOCAL POWER

PA152224 (Clandestine) Radio Liberation in Spanish to El Salvador 1310 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] What is the meaning of the seizure of local power? The seizure of local power is the way in which the people advance to the takeover of total power. It means the overthrow of the cruel and bloody power that the enemy has imposed in your neighborhood, district and city through the repressive forces, the police, the informers, collaborators and the corrupt and antipopular officials of the municipal offices and government institutions.

The seizure of power will be led by the heroic fighters of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] who arrive in your neighborhood, town, city, canton or village. They must find you ready with homemade weapons and material you have collected.

After attentively listening to the military instructions on the tasks that must be carried out for the seizure, you must resolutely and combatively participate in it. You must follow the instructions of the FMLN fighters and politically responsible persons.

The main tasks are to participate in the battles against the repressive and army forces stationed in the town and to support activities such as announcing the arrival of enemy reinforcements, erecting barricades and digging trenches, organizing the distribution of food and so forth. It is essential that you undertake these tasks against the repressive forces because these forces are maintaining the infamous military dictatorship that we Salvadorans are enduring.

However, the power of the enemy does not end there. You must locate all the informers and collaborators of the enemy and turn them over to the new authorities of the power that will be established so that they will not pass information to the enemy. You must arm yourself with machetes, clubs, pistols and anything you have available in case the informers resist.

The power of the enemy is in the offices of mayors, military commanders' headquarters and government institutions. You must participate in the tasks of subduing the repressive forces which protect them. You must capture the mayors and other officials and take over the offices in an orderly and responsible manner so that the files and papers which will be useful in the future will not be destroyed.

Once you have complete control over the town the main task of the people, who will be guided by the FMLN and the popular organizations, is to exercise and defend that power. The first thing that must be achieved is the participation of all the people in the formation of local government councils headed by individuals with a revolutionary background and proven honesty. The councils will set an exemplary order that will avoid abuses, looting and crimes. They will establish a system of justice communities.

Second, you must organize the resistance to defend the power and the positions obtained with so much effort. To this effect, you must participate in the tasks to maintain a supply of water, food and medicines and electric power. You must participate in the defense plans and exercise control over all aspects of the town's life in order to prevent counterrevolutionary activities and new attacks by the enemies. For this purpose, you must organize the patrolling of the town and participate in the vigilance activities.

One last important thing is the task of information and propaganda. You must be informed about the advances in other zones and battlefronts and about the movements of the enemies so that we will not be taken by surprise. You must participate in the distribution of propaganda to help the flame of rebellion which has been lit in all the hearts of this heroic people and to transmit the instructions you have received, thus making more complete the participation of all the people in the insurrection.

Always listen to Radio Liberation, the official voice of the FMLN, so you will have material for this task of information and propaganda.

All to win, exercise and defend local power! All to unceasingly struggle until total power is achieved!

BRIEFS

NEW FMLN PUBLICATION--Mexico City--The first edition of Salvadoran magazine CUADERNO FARABUNDO MARTI began circulating this week. The magazine's objectives include publicizing the structure and formation of the Salvadoran state. The Magazine's editors salute the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, terming it the loftist expression of their people. They also promise to fight for freedom and justice. [Manauga Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jan 81 PA]

GUATEMALA

COMMUNIQUE DEPLORES KILLING OF MLN DEPUTY

PA152038 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The government today deplored the assassination of Deputy Jorge Torres Ocampo. The presidential public relations office issued a communique to this effect, in which it exalted Torres Ocampo as a professional and a politician with a broad nationalist background, who contributed with his efforts to the achievement of positive goals for the nation's overall development.

The government communique reports that the security forces have been instructed to step up investigations regarding this abominable criminal act, the official message adds.

Finally, the government offers its condolences to the Torres Ocampo family, the congress of the republic and the National Liberation Movement Party.

Congressman Torres Ocampo's replacement in congress will be alternate Deputy of the Broad Front for Izabal Department Julio Cesar de Leon Santizo. He may be summoned to congress on Tuesday and later sworn in by the president of the legislative branch during a session.

HONDURAS

OFFICIALS REPEAT ARMY NOT INVOLVED IN EL SALVADOR

PA150459 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jan 81

[By Gustavo Rubi]

[Text] International news dispatches have reported that Manuel Guillermo Ungo, president of the Revolutionary Democratic Front in El Salvador, said that his country's Deputy Defense Minister Col Jose Castillo got Honduras to commit itself to contributing three battalions to the counterinsurgency war. During an interview with the leftist Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO, Ungo noted that the commitment was achieved despite the opposition of a Honduran Army democratic group. The counterinsurgency action, he explained, will be carried out in Cabanas, Chalatenango and Morazan Departments next to the Honduran border. Jonathan Russel, press secretary of the Presidency, next denies that report:

[Begin recording] I have here a Mexico City-datelined dispatch saying that Honduran soldiers are defending the Salvadoran Government. I want to say flatly that Honduran soldiers are ready to defend Honduras and that their only mission is to defend Honduras and that no Honduran soldier is anywhere on Salvadoran soil. Honduran soldiers are in Honduras ready to defend Honduras and its democratic institutions. There is not one Honduran soldier anywhere else but in Honduras.

[Question] That means that there is no commitment with any Central American army.

[Answer] That is absolutely false. Honduran soldiers' only commitment is to the Republic of Honduras.

[Question] Jonathan, an international dispatch yesterday said that it is possible that the Honduran Army will intervene in the Salvadoran conflict.

[Answer] As far as I know and have heard, Honduran soldiers will not become involved in the Salvadoran conflict. They will openly participate, with all their patriotism, if the situation extends into Honduran soil. They are not going anywhere except Honduran territory to defend Honduran territory.

That is final and anything else is just the desire to get Hondurans, who are the exception in Central America, involved in matters that do not pertain to us. Hondurans are concerned only about Honduras and that is all. That is where we are going to be.

[Question] That means that Honduras respects the principle of self-determination of peoples.

[Answer] Right. Honduras upholds the self-determination of peoples but it is never going to let strange people become involved in Honduras. [end recording]

Col Mario Flores Theresin, secretary of defense and public security, denied other reports on the possibility that the Honduran Army will become involved in the armed conflict in El Salvador. He stated that those are false and rash charges because Honduras is not involved in other nations' affairs and it upholds the principle of self-determination of peoples.

PDCH OFFERS TO MEDIATE SALVADORAN CONFLICT

PA150500 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] The Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] yesterday publically offered to mediate between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government which are waging a violent struggle that to date has caused more than 10,000 deaths. Adan Palacios, PDCH executive secretary, said his party is ready to mediate between the two Salvadoran sides so that a peaceful settlement can be reached. The PDCH neither supports the Salvadoran Government, whose chairman is also a Christian democrat, nor does it agree with having a communist government in that country, the political leader stated.

The PDCH mediation offer was labeled by several local leftwingers as ridiculous because they think the domestic problems in El Salvador cannot be solved by negotiating. According to critics, the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government have totally opposing interests and their antagonism makes them irreconcilable. They cannot negotiate. However, the PDCH executive secretary thinks there is still time to solve the armed conflict through a dialogue.

ENTRY OF SALVADORANS CONTROLLED BY MILITARY

PA150412 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Here is Capt Carlos Rodolfo Aleman to discuss the status of Salvadoran refugees along the border. In this telephone report he will also discuss the stagnation of the delivery of the new identification cards to be given to Hondurans:

We are maintaining the same border control. Last night I talked on the radio with Agua Caliente and asked them to contact Poy to see about some irregularities reported in the press. The Salvadoran Government was even going to close the border due to domestic problems but this has not occurred. Passage is clear. Anyone crossing a border legally, with his passport or a special permit, is given the same treatment accorded any Central American. Those people who enter illegally are controlled.

You know that leaving the Guatemalan border, from Poy up to here, there are several military checkpoints where all those who enter illegally are screened and we also have checkpoints at the gateways to San Pedro Sula to see who entered that way. I must tell you that the pickets [los bolsones] are under military control. I have no specific figures on the entry of Salvadorans by area now but I suppose that the most acute and most worrisome problem is in (Sertabaneta) and the other areas near Guarita. As you know, there are the areas where everyone comes and seeks refuge but they are under the control of the military and of our representatives who are nearby.

NICARAGUA

MINISTRY ISSUES PROTEST NOTE TO U.S. GOVERNMENT

PA160438 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Jan 81

[Foreign Ministry press communique, dated 15 January 1981, read by Foreign Ministry official Carlos Chamorro]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry today issued an official note of protest to the U.S. Government concerning the unfounded statements by certain U.S. representatives which tend to implicate our government in the Salvadoran war.

In effect, on 14 January, Mr Robert White, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador--as if the Salvadoran Government can not speak for itself--[word indistinct] accused the Nicaraguan Government of being responsible for an alleged landing of guerrillas on the Salvadoran coast. This statement, which was rashly made, was not rectified later on by the State Department.

Later on, the official State Department spokesman, Mr Trattner, instead of denying this statement, told the press that Ambassador Pezzullo has informed our government of the U.S. Government's concern.

Statements of this sort flagrantly contradict the spirit of understanding and mutual respect which until now has [word indistinct] the relations between the two governments.

It has caused deep concern that U.S. Government spokesmen have made such statements and that it has been decided to resume military aid to the Government of El Salvador, where an internal war currently is underway.

The Nicaraguan Government believes that statements or actions that tend to provoke an extension of this conflict to other parts of Central America are very unfortunate. As long as they are not rectified, these statements appear to be aimed at confusing the international and U.S. public regarding the respectful attitude which our government has maintained vis-a-vis El Salvador's domestic affairs. [words indistinct] the principle of sovereignty and self-determination which we respect and promote, because we are convinced that the Salvadoran people are the ones who must resolve their own problems without any interference from other countries.

The Nicaraguan Government would very much like a solution to be found to the Salvadoran conflict, that would avoid more bloodshed.

FSLN DENIES NICARAGUANS LANDED IN EL SALVADOR

PA152229 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1847 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Managua, 15 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] emphatically denied today the presence of Nicaraguans in the alleged guerrilla landing on the Salvadoran beach of El Cuco.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces affirmed that out of 100 "Sandinist guerrillas," 52 died in action and the rest took refuge in neighboring towns.

"This is groundless slander," Julio Lopez, FSLN international relations director, told ACAN-EFE.

"Nicaragua is being used to distract attention and to cover up other real issues," Lopez added.

"What is being covered up is the intervention of forces opposed to the Salvadoran people as well as the international reaction," Lopez stressed.

Nicaraguan support to the Salvadoran people "is moral and political, and we shall continue to be firm and in solidarity with them," Lopez reiterated.

"We shall be unyielding in our struggle against any intervention in Central America," he added.

COMMENTARY ON FOREIGN 'INVASION' OF EL SALVADOR

PA152000 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1206 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] After charges made by Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) about the arrival of Honduran and Guatemalan troops, the Salvadoran military junta backed by U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White reported an "invasion" from Nicaragua as a smokescreen to cover up the facts.

This morning, Salvadoran Ambassador to Venezuela Jorge Asfura said in Caracas that 100 guerrillas had arrived from Nicaragua. The guerrillas arrived in El Salvador from Nicaragua today aboard two barges, but the army located and surrounded them. He said, I have been told that the emergency will be under control in the next few hours.

Meanwhile, White said that 100 men are about to invade El Salvador from Nicaragua. NEW NICARAGUA NEWS AGENCY [ANN] asked Howard (Lane), spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador, on what sources Ambassador White had based his statements. He said that he believed what the Salvadoran Government said because this is the first time the junta has ever made this type of "unequivocal" statement.

Urgent reports from Washington claimed that Gen Alexander Haig stated that the U.S. Government has decided to renew military aid to El Salvador, although "I would have preferred that it was more intense." General Haig made this statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He said that he supports the decision to renew the aid and that there are daily communications between the U.S. State Department and the Salvadoran Government junta.

All this confirms the analysis by local political observers that these groundless accusations will serve to initiate and justify the invasion of foreign and mercenary troops, which, according to the FDR, began yesterday in El Salvador.

Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders, however, repeatedly have said that the best possible solidarity that the Nicaraguan Government and people can give to the Salvadoran people is the consolidation of the Sandinist revolution.

NONALIGNED BLOC MAY DISCUSS SALVADORAN SITUATION

PA151912 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto has said that the Salvadoran situation might be discussed in the next meeting of foreign ministers of nonaligned countries. The meeting will be held in New Delhi on 9-12 February with the participation of the foreign ministers of the 95 countries which form part of the nonaligned bloc.

Regarding the current situation in El Salvador, D'Escoto said the presence of U.S. mercenaries and former Somozist guardsmen on the side of the military-Christian democratic junta's army has been confirmed.

He said the nonaligned meeting will discuss U.S. interference in Central America and the Caribbean, particularly in El Salvador, the reunification of Korea and the nonproliferation of nuclear arms.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister will head the delegation, which will include Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan ambassador to the United Nations, Ernesto (Aloma) Sanchez, director of the Middle East and Africa department of the Foreign Ministry, and three other officials.

MILITIA OFFICIAL EXPLAINS TRAINING PROGRAMS

PA142137 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Interview with Alvaro Gonzalez Cerrato, commander of the militia of the 3d military region, place and date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] How are the militias being set up in your area?

[Answer] Here in the 3d military region, the peoples' Sandinist militias have been implementing a training program in the factories, schools and neighborhoods, where training centers have been set up. Right now, we have a school for training instructors for each unit. These companeros are in charge of giving instructions at the various neighborhoods, factories, study centers and peasant communties.

The militias of the region, especially in the area of Managua where the workers and peasants are most interested in defending their class interests. We did not win this revolution through imperialist mediation or through the treacherous political parties, which wanted an intervention and the solution of a Somozism without Somoza. Our workers and peasants participated directly in the armed struggle. That is why they found the correct formula for ousting Somozism from Nicaragua. Today, after finding this formula, they are applying it and organizing themselves with determination for the defense of our country in order to defend their interests, the interests of the workers and the peasants, and to consolidate this revolutionary process.

At the same time as we are engaged in this consolidation phase, the military training of the militias, we are also expressing solidarity with the Salvadoran people because by preparing our country effectively for its defense, we are also expressing solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

BRIEFS

VOLUNTARY CUBAN WORKERS--Some 150 Cuban teachers have announced their intention of joining the sugarcane laborers during the harvest beginning this month. Under the slogan "Let's Increase Production To Crush the Counterrevolution," the Cuban teachers will cut cane at the Benjamin Zeledon sugar mill. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Jan 81 p 7 PA]

INCREASED SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR URGED

PA150322 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 14 Jan 81

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] In the cities and mountains of El Salvador the best sons of Agustin Farabundo Marti's fatherland are spilling their blood in an effort to achieve independence and freedom, justice and social progress. The Salvadoran patriots are carrying out their own revolution and are demanding that no foreign force should try to prevent the exercise of their sacred right to self-determination.

Now that the Salvadoran revolutionary fighters are waging decisive battles against the military--Christian Democratic tyranny, as part of their general offensive, one must be alert and denounce any imperialist plan to interfer in the current events in that country, as these events are exclusively the affairs of that Central American people.

At this time it is imperative that a gigantic wall of solidarity with El Salvador be raised so that the interventionist maneuvers of U.S. imperialism will crumble against it. U.S. imperialism is the mastermind of the genocide with which an attempt is being made to suppress the Salvadoran people's desire for freedom.

We have to keep Washington from intervening in El Salvador. We must bear in mind that this intervention does not necessarily have to be a massive landing of the repudiated Yankee marines; it might be through the reactionary armies of Guatemala and Honduras, or through an inter-American peace force.

It also has been reported that on 22 January in Mexico City a mass rally will be held to show solidarity with the Salvadoran people and to reject a U.S. attack on this country of the indomitable Central American area.

In addition, reports from Mexico City have stated that the Mexican political parties, represented in the Chamber of Deputies, have asked President Lopez Portillo to break relations with the Salvadoran junta.

In Ecuador, where President Jaime Roldos has rejected any sort of interference in El Salvador, meetings are being held to show solidarity with the Salvadoran people's struggle to rid themselves of the oligarchic and imperialist yoke.

This increased solidarity with the Salvadoran patriots, directed mainly at cutting off the interventionist claws of the Yankee empire, is an unpostponable task of all the revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces of our America and the world.

OCLAE CALLS FOR SUPPORT OF SALVADORAN PEOPLE

FL151227 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 81

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students, OCLAE, has issued a call in Havana to the student movement in Latin America and the Caribbean asking for renewed solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people. The document also notes the need to prevent, through mass demonstrations, any attempt by imperialism and its allies to intervene in the Central American region.

MARTELL ROSAS REPORTS HARVEST PLEDGE FULFILLMENT

FL142041 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Luis Martell Rosas, member of the PCC Central Committee and secretary general of the Sugar Industry Workers Union, has announced during a press conference held in Holguin that the first pledge of the 1981 Sugar harvest has been satisfactorily fulfilled with the start of grinding as scheduled at the majority of the country's sugar mills. He referred to the outstanding daily grinding reported by the 120 sugar mills in operation as well as the norm of the past 10 days which has amounted to 92 percent.

The party leader also praised the quality of the manpower working in the canefields and announced that an effort is being made to recruit more permanent workers inasmuch as they represent a tremendous source of experience and productivity in agricultural tasks. In closing, Martell Rosas expressed confidence in the more than 34,000 workers who are members of the union in Holguin Province who, besides fulfilling their duties in the production of sugar, will guarantee the completion of a sugarcane spring planting plan greater than 2,000 caballerias for the 1982 harvest.

DELEGATION IN MEXICO TO DISCUSS OIL MATTERS

FL141743 Santa Clara Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Mexico City--A Cuban trade delegation formed by specialists in oil matters is presently in Mexico to hold talks with that country's oil officials. The delegation is headed by Rene Puig, vice president of the State Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, and Vice Minister of Basic Industry Eliseo Gavilan, and consists of 13 specialists and technicians in oil refining and exploitation and other branches linked to the production of hydrocarbons.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN AGREEMENT--An agreement for Cuban-Bulgarian cooperation in hydro-economy and industrial materials and assembly for 1981-85, and a joint work plan for 1981-82 has been signed in Havana by Tsacho Tsachev, Bulgarian first deputy minister in the Construction Ministry's Architecture and Urban Planning Committee, and by Edilberto Martinez, Cuban vice minister of construction. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jan 81 FL]

JAMAICA

WORKERS PARTY YOUTH LEAGUE TO BE FORMED

FL142352 St George's Domestic Service in English 2330 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] A Young Communist League affiliated to the Workers Party of Jamaica is to be launched next Sunday. The new organization will be formed from the Jamaica Union of Democratic Youth--JUDY.

JUDY General Secretary (Arthur Newland) told a news conference yesterday that the YCLWPJ would continue to work with JUDY but would be a more organized vanguard of the youth. According to Mr (Newland), the group will comprise those youths who are willing to make sacrifices to defend and advnce the rights and interests of the majority of Jamaican youths.

Activities for the launching include the arrival of delegates from the Progressive Youth Organization, the youth arm of Guyana's opposition People's Progressive Party; the youth arm of the New Jewel Movement of Grenada; the youth arm of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba; and Komsomol of the Soviet Union. A 5-day program will precede the launching and will include workships in both rural and urban areas.

TRINIDAD

GOVERNMENT IMPOSES FOREIGN CURRENCY REGULATIONS

FL141525 Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 8 Jan 81 p 1

[Staff reporter dispatch]

[Excerpt] The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has imposed stricter regulations on exchange control procedures to close loopholes in the present system.

Busniessmen will now have to submit applications for foreign exchange seven days before the date on which the exchange is required. They will also have to submit certain documents to support the application.

This move follows the discovery of an EC [as published] form racket in which some businessmen were reported to have illegally shipped more than $250,000 out of the country.

ADVOCATE-NEWS REPORTS ON MALMIERCA VISIT

FL151815 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 13 Jan 81 p 9

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Monday, (CANA)--Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli left here last night saying the three-day official visit could lead to a deepening of relations between the two Caribbean republics. He told reporters that while specifics of future cooperation between Guyana and Cuba were not discussed in his talks with Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson and a brief meeting with President Forbes Burnham, the Cubans were "happy with the results of the visit." According to Mr Malmierca, the two sides were hoping to adopt concrete proposals to expand their bilateral collaboration when a joint Cuban-Guyana commission meets in its second session here next month.

The two countries established diplomatic relations in December 1972 and since then they have reached agreements for the exchange of technical assistance, the granting of scholarships and general cooperation in training, joint research and development programs. Cuban doctors have also been working at hospitals in Guyana since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Mr Burnham's ruling People's National Congress (PNC) over the weekend hailed Mr Malmierca's visit and the party organ, NEW NATION, said it was confident the visit will result "in a further strengthening of the bonds of friendship and solidarity which already exist between our two countries."

Mr Malmierca, who is flying to Panama before going on to New York to attend a United Nations meeting, said Guyana and Cuba had also agreed that tensions had mounted on the international arena and that the two should "make all effort" to try to find ways through which world peace and "international solidarity" could be guaranteed and the "threats of imperialism against our peoples" could be repelled.

The two sides also touched on other issues during Mr Malmierca's talks with Mr Jackson and Guyana Foreign Ministry officials.

In an editorial, NEW NATION declared "Cuba and Guyana have many things in common. We are both firmly antiimperialist and our support for the liberation movements is unquestionable. "We are both striving, by the creative application of socialist principles, to create societies and free of exploitation and in which there is equality of opportunity and social and economic justice for all." The PNC organ added. It said this country had benefitted immensely from Cuban assistance and declared "for this we will always be grateful and as long as the (PNC) is in office, ways and means will always be explored to find new avenues for cooperation to our mutual benefit."

GUYANA NEWS AGENCY BEGINS OPERATIONS 11 JAN

LD151447 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0939 GMT 15 Jan 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Georgetown, January 15 (GUYANA)--Guyana's new news agency--GUYANA--started its operations last Sunday. From now on, it will publish regular information bulletins from its offices in Georgetown, in foreign countries and in the country's rural areas.

Journalist Courthey Gibson, former deputy director for information, is the editor-in-chief of this agency. The agency's activities will center on the improvement of the flow of information to and from the rural areas. It will extend its activities through sending correspondents to the Caribbean countries.